

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1 Claim 1 (currently amended): An optical transmitter comprising;
2 an input terminal for accepting an electrical binary signal,
3 bandwidth restriction means for restricting bandwidth of said electrical binary signal,
4 an electrical-optical conversion means for converting said electrical signal which is
5 bandwidth restricted by said bandwidth restriction means to an optical signal,
6 an amplifier for amplifying an input signal of said electrical-optical conversion means so that
7 said input signal has enough level for operating said electrical-optical conversion means,
8 wherein said bandwidth restriction means locates between an output of said amplifier and
9 an input of said electrical-optical conversion means,
10 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means has a traveling wave type electrode designed
11 so that phase change of optical wave propagating in optical waveguide depending upon electrical
12 field has waveforms of a ternary duobinary signal.

1 Claim 2 (original): An optical transmitter according to claim 1, wherein
2 a precoding means is provided at an input stage of said amplifier,
3 said precoding means provides a binary output which is the same as the previous output when
4 an input binary digital signal is 0, and an output which differs from the previous output when an
5 input digital signal is 1, and
6 said bandwidth restriction means is a low-pass filter which generates a ternary duobinary
7 signal.

1 Claim 3 (original): An optical transmitter according to claim 2, wherein said electrical-
2 optical conversion means provides the maximum level of optical output for an input electrical signal
3 having the maximum level and the minimum level, the minimum level of optical output for an input
4 electrical signal having middle level between said maximum level and said minimum level, and
5 optical phase of said maximum level of said optical signal is opposite of optical phase of said
6 minimum level of said optical signal.

1 Claim 4 (original): An optical transmitter according to claim 3, wherein said electrical-
2 optical conversion means is a Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator having a pair of electrodes
3 which are driven by ternary electrical duobinary signals having opposite polarities.

1 Claim 5 (original): An optical transmitter according to claim 1, wherein at least two of said
2 bandwidth restriction means, said electrical-optical conversion means, and said amplifier are
3 integrated in a single module.

1 Claim 6 (original): An optical transmitter according to claim 5, wherein said electrical-
2 optical conversion means has function as said bandwidth restriction means.

1 Claim 7 (currently amended): An optical transmitter comprising;
2 an input terminal for accepting an electrical binary signal,
3 an electrical-optical conversion means for converting an electrical signal to an optical signal,
4 an amplifier for amplifying an input signal applied to said input terminal to level requested
5 for operating said electrical-optical conversion means, and applying the amplified electrical signal
6 to said electrical-optical conversion means,
7 said electrical-optical conversion means having a traveling wave type electrode operating to
8 restrict bandwidth of an output light of said electrical-optical conversion means,
9 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means has a traveling wave type electrode designed
10 so that phase change of optical wave propagating in optical waveguide depending upon electrical
11 field has waveforms of a ternary duobinary signal.

1 Claim 8 (previously presented): An optical transmitter according to claim 6 or claim 7,
2 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means is a Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator having
3 a traveling wave type electrode, and bandwidth of optical output of said Mach Zehnder light intensity
4 modulator is restricted because of loss of said traveling wave type electrode.

1 Claim 9 (original): An optical transmitter according to claim 6 or claim 7, wherein said
2 electrical-optical conversion means is a Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator having a traveling
3 wave type electrode, and bandwidth of optical output of said Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator
4 is restricted by using mismatching of phase velocity of electric wave propagating said traveling wave
5 type electrode and optical wave propagating in an optical waveguide having refractive index
6 depending upon electrical field generated by said electric wave.

1 Claim 10 (currently amended): An optical transmitter comprising;
2 an input terminal for accepting an electrical binary signal,
3 bandwidth restriction means for restricting bandwidth of said electrical binary signal,
4 an electrical-optical conversion means for converting said electrical signal which is
5 bandwidth restricted by said bandwidth restriction means to an optical signal,
6 an amplifier for amplifying an input signal of said electrical-optical conversion means so that
7 said input signal has enough level for operating said electrical-optical conversion means,
8 wherein said bandwidth restriction means locates between an output of said amplifier and

9 an input of said electrical-optical conversion means,

10 wherein at least two of said bandwidth restriction means, said electrical-optical conversion
11 means, and said amplifier are integrated in a single module,

12 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means has function as said bandwidth restriction
13 means,

14 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means is a Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator
15 having a traveling wave type electrode, and bandwidth of optical output of said Mach Zehnder light
16 intensity modulator is restricted because of loss of said traveling wave type electrode according to
17 ~~claim 8~~, wherein;

18 a precoding means is provided at an input stage of said amplifier,

19 said precoding means provides an output which is the same as the previous output when an
20 input binary digital signal is 0, and an output which differs from the previous output when an input
21 digital signal is 1, and

22 said traveling wave type electrode is designed so that phase change of optical wave
23 propagating in said optical waveguide depending upon said electrical field has waveforms of a
24 ternary duobinary signal.

1 Claim 11 (original): An optical transmitter according to claim 10, wherein said electrical-
2 optical conversion means provides the maximum level of optical output for an input electrical signal
3 having the maximum level and the minimum level, the minimum level of optical output for an input

4 electrical signal having middle level between said maximum level and said minimum level, and
5 optical phase relating to said maximum level of said optical signal is opposite of optical phase
6 relating to said minimum level of said optical signal.

1 Claim 12 (original): An optical transmitter according to claim 11, wherein said electrical-
2 optical conversion means is a Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator having a pair of electrodes,
3 each of which is a traveling wave type electrode having bandwidth restriction property, and electrical
4 signals applied to each electrodes are binary signals having opposite polarities with each other.

1 Claim 13 (previously presented): An optical transmitter comprising;
2 an input terminal for accepting an electrical binary signal,
3 bandwidth restriction means for restricting bandwidth of said electrical binary signal,
4 an electrical-optical conversion means for converting said electrical signal which is
5 bandwidth restricted by said bandwidth restriction means to an optical signal,
6 an amplifier for amplifying an input signal of said electrical-optical conversion means so that
7 said input signal has enough level for operating said electrical-optical conversion means,
8 wherein said bandwidth restriction means locates between an output of said amplifier and
9 an input of said electrical-optical conversion means,
10 wherein at least two of said bandwidth restriction means, said electrical-optical conversion
11 means, and said amplifier are integrated in a single module,

12 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means has function as said bandwidth restriction
13 means,

14 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means is a Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator
15 having a traveling wave type electrode, and bandwidth of optical output of said Mach Zehnder light
16 intensity modulator is restricted by using mismatching of phase velocity of electric wave propagating
17 said traveling wave type electrode and optical wave propagating in an optical waveguide having
18 refractive index depending upon electrical field generated by said electric wave,

19 wherein traveling direction of said electrical signal in said electrode is opposite to traveling
20 direction of optical signal in said optical waveguide.

1 Claim 14 (original): An optical transmitter according to claim 9, wherein said Mach
2 Zehnder light intensity modulator is provided on a substrate of Z-cut Lithium-Niobate.

1 Claim 15 (original): An optical transmitter according to claim 9, wherein said Mach
2 Zehnder light intensity modulator is provided on a substrate of X-cut Lithium-Niobate.

1 Claim 16 (currently amended): An optical transmitter comprising:
2 an input terminal for accepting an electrical binary signal,
3 bandwidth restriction means for restricting bandwidth of said electrical binary signal,
4 an electrical-optical conversion means for converting said electrical signal which is

5 bandwidth restricted by said bandwidth restriction means to an optical signal,

6 an amplifier for amplifying an input signal of said electrical-optical conversion means so that
7 said input signal has enough level for operating said electrical-optical conversion means,

8 wherein said bandwidth restriction means locates between an output of said amplifier and
9 an input of said electrical-optical conversion means,

10 wherein at least two of said bandwidth restriction means, said electrical-optical conversion
11 means, and said amplifier are integrated in a single module,

12 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means has function as said bandwidth restriction
13 means,

14 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means is a Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator
15 having a traveling wave type electrode, and bandwidth of optical output of said Mach Zehnder light
16 intensity modulator is restricted because of loss of said traveling wave type electrode according to
17 claim 8,

18 wherein loss in said traveling wave type electrode at $f_0/2$ is always larger than loss at
19 frequency higher than $f_0/2$, and modulation efficiency of said Mach Zehnder light intensity
20 modulator at $f_0/2$ is larger than that at frequency higher than $f_0/2$, where f_0 is clock frequency of said
21 electrical binary signal.

1 Claim 17 (previously presented): An optical transmitter comprising;
2 an input terminal for accepting an electrical binary signal,

bandwidth restriction means for restricting bandwidth of said electrical binary signal,
an electrical-optical conversion means for converting said electrical signal which is
bandwidth restricted by said bandwidth restriction means to an optical signal,
an amplifier for amplifying an input signal of said electrical-optical conversion means so that
said input signal has enough level for operating said electrical-optical conversion means,
wherein said bandwidth restriction means locates between an output of said amplifier and
an input of said electrical-optical conversion means,
wherein at least two of said bandwidth restriction means, said electrical-optical conversion
means, and said amplifier are integrated in a single module,
wherein said electrical-optical conversion means has function as said bandwidth restriction
means,
wherein said electrical-optical conversion means is a Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator
having a traveling wave type electrode, and bandwidth of optical output of said Mach Zehnder light
intensity modulator is restricted by using mismatching of phase velocity of electric wave propagating
said traveling wave type electrode and optical wave propagating in an optical waveguide having
refractive index depending upon electrical field generated by said electric wave,
wherein modulation efficiency of said Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator at $f_0/2$ is
always larger than that at frequency higher than $f_0/2$, where f_0 is clock frequency of said electrical
binary signal.

1 Claim 18 (previously presented): An optical transmitter comprising;
2 an input terminal for accepting an electrical binary signal,
3 bandwidth restriction means for restricting bandwidth of said electrical binary signal,
4 an electrical-optical conversion means for converting said electrical signal which is
5 bandwidth restricted by said bandwidth restriction means to an optical signal,
6 an amplifier for amplifying an input signal of said electrical-optical conversion means so that
7 said input signal has enough level for operating said electrical-optical conversion means,
8 wherein said bandwidth restriction means locates between an output of said amplifier and
9 an input of said electrical-optical conversion means,
10 wherein at least two of said bandwidth restriction means, said electrical-optical conversion
11 means, and said amplifier are integrated in a single module,
12 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means has function as said bandwidth restriction
13 means,
14 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means is a Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator
15 having a traveling wave type electrode, and bandwidth of optical output of said Mach Zehnder light
16 intensity modulator is restricted by using mismatching of phase velocity of electric wave propagating
17 said traveling wave type electrode and optical wave propagating in an optical waveguide having
18 refractive index depending upon electrical field generated by said electric wave, wherein;
19 a precoding means is provided at an input stage of said amplifier,
20 said precoding means provides an output which is the same as the previous output when an

21 input binary digital signal is 0, and an output which differs from the previous output when an input
22 digital signal is 1, and

23 said traveling wave type electrode is designed so that phase change of optical wave
24 propagating in said optical waveguide depending upon said electrical field has waveforms of a
25 ternary duobinary signal.

1 Claim 19 (previously presented): An optical transmitter comprising;
2 an input terminal for accepting an electrical binary signal,
3 an electrical-optical conversion means for converting an electrical signal to an optical signal,
4 an amplifier for amplifying an input signal applied to said input terminal to level requested
5 for operating said electrical-optical conversion means, and applying the amplified electrical signal
6 to said electrical-optical conversion means,

7 said electrical-optical conversion means having a traveling wave type electrode operating to
8 restrict bandwidth of an output light of said electrical-optical conversion means,

9 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means is a Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator
10 having a traveling wave type electrode, and bandwidth of optical output of said Mach Zehnder light
11 intensity modulator is restricted by using mismatching of phase velocity of electric wave propagating
12 said traveling wave type electrode and optical wave propagating in an optical waveguide having
13 refractive index depending upon electrical field generated by said electric wave,

14 wherein traveling direction of said electrical signal in said electrode is opposite to traveling

15 direction of optical signal in said optical waveguide.

1 Claim 20 (previously presented): An optical transmitter comprising;
2 an input terminal for accepting an electrical binary signal,
3 an electrical-optical conversion means for converting an electrical signal to an optical signal,
4 an amplifier for amplifying an input signal applied to said input terminal to level requested
5 for operating said electrical-optical conversion means, and applying the amplified electrical signal
6 to said electrical-optical conversion means,
7 said electrical-optical conversion means having a traveling wave type electrode operating to
8 restrict bandwidth of an output light of said electrical-optical conversion means,
9 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means is a Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator
10 having a traveling wave type electrode, and bandwidth of optical output of said Mach Zehnder light
11 intensity modulator is restricted by using mismatching of phase velocity of electric wave propagating
12 said traveling wave type electrode and optical wave propagating in an optical waveguide having
13 refractive index depending upon electrical field generated by said electric wave,
14 wherein modulation efficiency of said Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator at $f_0/2$ is
15 always larger than that at frequency higher than $f_0/2$, where f_0 is clock frequency of said electrical
16 binary signal.

1 Claim 21 (previously presented): An optical transmitter comprising;
2 an input terminal for accepting an electrical binary signal,
3 an electrical-optical conversion means for converting an electrical signal to an optical signal,
4 an amplifier for amplifying an input signal applied to said input terminal to level requested
5 for operating said electrical-optical conversion means, and applying the amplified electrical signal
6 to said electrical-optical conversion means,
7 said electrical-optical conversion means having a traveling wave type electrode operating to
8 restrict bandwidth of an output light of said electrical-optical conversion means,
9 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means is a Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator
10 having a traveling wave type electrode, and bandwidth of optical output of said Mach Zehnder light
11 intensity modulator is restricted by using mismatching of phase velocity of electric wave propagating
12 said traveling wave type electrode and optical wave propagating in an optical waveguide having
13 refractive index depending upon electrical field generated by said electric wave, wherein;
14 a precoding means is provided at an input stage of said amplifier,
15 said precoding means provides an output which is the same as the previous output when an
16 input binary digital signal is 0, and an output which differs from the previous output when an input
17 digital signal is 1, and
18 said traveling wave type electrode is designed so that phase change of optical wave
19 propagating in said optical waveguide depending upon said electrical field has waveforms of a
20 ternary duobinary signal.

1 Claim 22 (new): An optical transmitter comprising;
2 an input terminal for accepting an electrical binary signal,
3 an electrical-optical conversion means for converting an electrical signal to an optical signal,
4 an amplifier for amplifying an input signal applied to said input terminal to level requested
5 for operating said electrical-optical conversion means, and applying the amplified electrical signal
6 to said electrical-optical conversion means,
7 said electrical-optical conversion means having a traveling wave type electrode operating to
8 restrict bandwidth of an output light of said electrical-optical conversion means,
9 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means is a Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator
10 having a traveling wave type electrode, and bandwidth of optical output of said Mach Zehnder light
11 intensity modulator is restricted because of loss of said traveling wave type electrode, wherein;
12 a precoding means is provided at an input stage of said amplifier,
13 said precoding means provides an output which is the same as the previous output when an
14 input binary digital signal is 0, and an output which differs from the previous output when an input
15 digital signal is 1, and
16 said traveling wave type electrode is designed so that phase change of optical wave
17 propagating in said optical waveguide depending upon said electrical field has waveforms of a
18 ternary duobinary signal.

1 Claim 23 (new): An optical transmitter comprising;
2 an input terminal for accepting an electrical binary signal,
3 an electrical-optical conversion means for converting an electrical signal to an optical signal,
4 an amplifier for amplifying an input signal applied to said input terminal to level requested
5 for operating said electrical-optical conversion means, and applying the amplified electrical signal
6 to said electrical-optical conversion means,
7 said electrical-optical conversion means having a traveling wave type electrode operating to
8 restrict bandwidth of an output light of said electrical-optical conversion means,
9 wherein said electrical-optical conversion means is a Mach Zehnder light intensity modulator
10 having a traveling wave type electrode, and bandwidth of optical output of said Mach Zehnder light
11 intensity modulator is restricted because of loss of said traveling wave type electrode,
12 wherein loss in said traveling wave type electrode at $f_0/2$ is always larger than loss at
13 frequency higher than $f_0/2$, and modulation efficiency of said Mach Zehnder light intensity
14 modulator at $f_0/2$ is larger than that at frequency higher than $f_0/2$, where f_0 is clock frequency of said
15 electrical binary signal.

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